

research conducted in the Pharmaceutical Sciences Department. The researchers there in several other Washington State University research departments are studying the deadly disease, including some in biochemistry, food sciences and human nutrition, microbiology and zoology, veterinary medicine, and many, many more.

Today, the Cancer Center is a catalyst to mobilize collaborative research efforts within the University and the surrounding health care community, especially Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. The goals of the Center in its work are to attack cancer through a multidisciplinary research approach, provide central support services and shared facilities for ongoing research, facilitate translation of basic research to the clinic, and educate health professionals and the public about healthy life-styles and cancer prevention.

The new director of the center, Gary Meadows, hopes to make WSU, Washington State University, and its Cancer Prevention Research Center the major cancer organization in eastern Washington. And our State, by the way, is rich in cancer research facilities: The Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, the University of Washington Medical School, and many other university support services provide great research for cancer.

So I applaud and encourage Dr. Meadows and his colleagues for their demanding pursuit to eradicate this deadly disease, and I urge my colleagues to consider favorably additional funding through the National Institutes of Health and research grants for not only cancer research and a possible cure but for diabetes and Alzheimer's and multiple sclerosis and all the other diseases that affect Americans throughout this country.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, REVISIONS TO AGGREGATE SPENDING LEVELS SET BY INTERIM ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the aggregate spending levels set by the interim allocations and aggregates for fiscal year 1999 printed in the RECORD on February 3, 1999, pursuant to H. Res. 5 and adjusted for H.R. 1141. The adjusted allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations, adjusted by the Kosovo & Southwest Asia Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999, reflects \$11,109,000,000 in additional new budget authority and \$2,907,000,000 in additional outlays for designated emergency spending. In addition, the Committee on Appropriations will receive \$25,000,000 less in budget authority

and \$2,000,000 less in outlays for funds previously appropriated for arrearages that were rescinded in H.R. 1141. Overall, the allocation to the Appropriations Committee will increase to \$584,912,000,000 in budget authority and \$579,814,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1999.

I also submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an adjusted fiscal year 2000 allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations to reflect \$1,838,000,000 in additional new budget authority and \$1,774,000,000 in additional outlays for designated emergency spending. In addition, the outlay effect of the fiscal year 1999 budget authority of H.R. 1664 will result in additional outlays of \$5,243,000,000 for fiscal year 2000. This will increase the allocation to the Appropriations Committee to \$538,109,000,000 in budget authority and \$577,962,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000.

The House Committee on Appropriations submitted the report on H.R. 1664, the Kosovo & Southwest Asia Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999, which includes \$11,109,000,000 in budget authority and \$2,907,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1999 designated defense and non-defense emergency spending. H.R. 1664 includes \$1,838,000,000 in budget authority and \$7,017,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000 designated emergency spending.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment of the legislation. Questions may be directed to Art Sauer or Jim Bates at x6-7270.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today is the National Day of Prayer. After what my staff and I have observed in our beloved home State of Oklahoma in the past 2½ days, I would ask all of my colleagues and all Americans to lift our friends and neighbors in prayer.

This natural disaster has physically impacted virtually every region of our State. The super cells that shot from the far southwest quadrant of the State to the northeast boundaries caused damage and loss in the districts of each of my colleagues in the Oklahoma delegation.

But, as is always the case in the history of our State, no disaster, man-made or natural, can break the resolve or the spirit of our fine people.

Pray for the widow and her adult daughter in Del City who were searching through the rubble of a home she shared with her husband from 1973 until his death 2 years ago. They were not searching for diamond rings or stock certificates. No, all they hoped to find was a keepsake photo of their late husband and father.

Pray for their young neighbor boy who was so excited to find a single baseball card on the spot where his bedroom once sat.

And pray for Oklahomans in all parts of the storm-ravaged State, including

the small town of Dover where over half of their community has been destroyed. They, too, need uplifting.

These good people and thousands of others are hauling off all of their worldly possessions in the trunk of a car or even a wheelbarrow. So many more were not that fortunate.

Nothing can contain their will, their faith, and their fight. God bless Oklahoma. Pray for Oklahoma.

CHINA'S THEFTS OF U.S. NUCLEAR SECRETS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last week I came to the floor to point out some of the misleading statements coming out of the White House with respect to China's thefts of U.S. nuclear secrets. I said that the White House had misled the public when it was said by the President that no one had reported to him about Chinese spying, when in reality National Security Advisor Sandy Berger had made such a report to him in July of 1997.

The President said on March 19, when asked by a reporter, and the reporter asked this question, "Can you assure the American people that under your watch no valuable secrets were lost?" And the President responded, "Can I tell you there has been no espionage at the labs since I have been President? I can tell you that no one has reported to me that they suspect such a thing has occurred."

Well, Sandy Berger, the head of the National Security Council, in the fall of 1996 and early 1997 was told by the Department of Energy, their intelligence people, their security people, that there had been espionage taking place at the nuclear laboratories, at Los Alamos and others.

Now, he is the head of the National Security Council. He is appointed by the President to inform him about national security matters. He is the chief national security fellow. And yet the President said he had no knowledge of any espionage taking place; and he said this in March of 1999 this year, just last month or so.

And then again on NBC's "Meet the Press," Sandy Berger, the head of the NSC, said his first Energy Department briefing with Chinese spying was very general and very preliminary, said he did not really know about it. He went on to say at that interview, at that stage Mr. Berger said to Mr. Tim Russert of NBC, "We did not really know how and we did not really know what was taking place."

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These facts are not facts. These assertions do not square with the facts.

In April of 1996, Notra Trulock, the Energy Department's Chief of Intelligence, briefed Sandy Berger about the